2141

Permit No. DC0021199

Effective Date: January 22nd, 1997
Expiration Date: July 1st, 1999

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. # 1251 et seq. (the "Act"),

D.C. Water and Sewer Authority

is authorized to discharge from the wastewater system and the facility located at

5000 Overlook Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20372

to receiving waters named Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, Rock Creek, and Little Falls Branch in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in parts I, II and III, herein.

Signed this 22nd day of Jan. 1997

Alvin R. Morris, Director
Water Protection Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OUTFALL 001.

Excess flow conduit, treatment includes primary, chlorination, and dechlorination. During the period beginning from issuance date and lasting through the expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall serial number 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Kg/day (lb/day) Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Other units (specify) Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow/day (mgd)	(1)N/A	(2)N/A	N/L (3)	N/L	Continuous	Measured
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand(5 Day)	N/A	N/A	N/L (4)	N/L	Per discharge	comp.
Total Suspended Solids	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	"	"
pH (s.u.)	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	Every 8 hrs not less than one sample/discharge	Grab
Fecal Coliform (cfu/100 ml) - geometric mean	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	Every 8 hrs, one sample within 30 min. of beginning of the discharge	Grab
Total Chlorine Residual (5)mg/l	Non-detectable		Non-detectable		Every 2 hours not less than one sample/dsicharge	Grab

(1) Instantaneous flows of 336 mgd or less, above the 585 mgd at outfall 002 (or 740 mgd, see schedule under Special Condition No. 8 of Part III of this permit) or 511 mgd when the flow occurs for a duration of greater than 4 hours shall receive at least primary treatment, disinfection and dechlorination and may be discharged after such treatment from Outfall 001 subject to the listed monitoring requirements.
(2) N/A Not applicable.
(3) N/L No Limit, monitoring only.
(4) A two hourly composite (mg/l) sample of no more than 24 hours duration shall be taken and analyzed per daily discharge. The Monthly Average shall be determined by taking the 4daily average bypass event or events over the total number of days the bypass occurred per month.
(5) See Part III, Sec.6 for additional Chlorination/Dechlorination monitoring requirements.

B. INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OUTFALL 002.

Outfall 002, is the principal Outfall for total treatment. Loading limitations are based on a capacity of 309 mgd for complete treatment applicable during the period beginning the effective date and lasting through April 1, 1997. During this period, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall serial number 002, subject to the following limitations and monitoring requirements:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	kg/day (lb/day)		Other units (specify)		Measurement	Sample
	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Frequency	Type
Flow/day (mgd)	N/A(2)	N/A	N/L(3)	N/L	Continuous	Measured
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	5,850(12,885)	8,775(19,328)	5.0mg/l	7.5mg/l	Daily	24 hr. comp.
TSS	8,190(18,039)	12,285(27,059)	7.0mg/l	10.5mg/l	Daily	24 hr. comp.
Total Phos.(4)	211(464)	317(696)	0.18mg/l	0.27mg/l	Daily	24 hr. comp.
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N)						
5/1-10/31	1170(2,577)	1,755(3866)	1.0mg/l	1.5mg/l	Daily	24 hr. comp.
11/1-4/30	7,605(16,751)	11,408(25,127)	6.5mg/l	9.8mg/l	Daily	24 hr. comp.

B. INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OUTFALL 002. CONTINUED

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Kg/day (lb/day)		Other units (specify)		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly		
Dissolved Oxygen	5.0 mg/l minimum daily average; not less than 4.0 mg/l at any time.				Every 2 hours	(5)
Total Chlorine Residual (6) (mg/l)	Non detectable See Special Condition Part III. 6.		Non-detectable		Every 2 hours	Grab
pH (7)(s.u.)	Within limits of 6.0 to 8.5 standard units				Continuous in situ monitoring and recording	
Total Ortho -Phos.	N/A	N/A	N/L (8)	N/L	Quarterly	24 hr. comp.
Alkalinity, total($CaCO_3$)	N/A	N/A	N/L "	N/L	"	"
Hardness, total ($CaCO_3$)	N/A	N/A	N/L "	N/L	"	"
Nitrite (NO_2)	N/A	N/A	N/L "	N/L	"	"
Nitrate (NO_3)	N/A	N/A	N/L "	N/L	"	"
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	N/A	N/A	N/L "	N/L	"	"

B. INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OUTFALL 002 CONTINUED

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	kg/day (lb/day)		Other units (specify)		Measurement	Sample
	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Frequency	Type
Zinc (mg/l) total recoverable	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	1/quarter	4 grabs/24 hrs
Mercury (9) mg/l total recoverable	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	1/quarter	4 grabs/24 hrs
Fecal Coliform cfu/100 ml - geometric mean	N/A	N/A	200/100ml	400/100ml	Every 8 hrs.	Grab
Enterococci cfu/100 ml - geometric mean	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	1/day	Grab
NOEC see special condition Part II, item 4.				N/L	1/Quarter	24 hr.

(1) The No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) is based on the most stringent of the four NOEC's generated from the Ceriodaphnia dubia survival and reproduction and the fathead minnow Pimephales promelas survival and growth tests (40 CFR 136.3(a)).

(2) The results from a chronic WET test shall be considered a daily maximum result.

B. INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OUTFALL 002 CONTINUED

(1) Instantaneous flows less than or equal to 585 MGD occurring for a period of less than or equal to 4 hours shall receive complete treatment and be discharged through Outfall 002 from the date of issuance until April 1, 1997. Flows less than or equal to 511 MGD occurring for a period of greater than 4 hours shall also receive complete treatment and be discharged through Outfall 002. Instantaneous flows greater than the 585 MGD or 511 MGD rates receiving complete treatment, up to a maximum rate of 336 MGD, shall receive excess flow treatment. "Complete treatment" shall mean passage of plant influent and recycle flows through any combination of conveyance and treatment facilities downstream of primary sedimentation that ultimately discharge effluent from outfall 002, in accordance with the limitations set out for outfall 002 in Part I.B. of this permit. "Excess flow treatment" shall mean treatment of plant influent in the east primary treatment facilities and chlorination and dechlorination with discharge from outfall 001. Until April 1, 1997 monitoring, reporting and compliance for instantaneous flow/treatment shall be as follows:

(a) Instantaneous flow/treatment conditions shall be deemed to start when the plant influent flow exceed a rate of 511 mgd.

(b) Instantaneous flow/treatment conditions shall be deemed to stop 4 hours after plant influent flow drops to a rate less than 511 mgd or a period of 4 hours has elapsed since the start of an instantaneous flow/treatment condition, whichever occurs last.

(c) When instantaneous flow/treatment conditions are in effect, treatment shall comprise a combination of complete treatment and excess flow treatment.

(d) When plant influent flow exceed s rate of 511 mgd, the permittee shall commence hourly readings and recording of the plant influent flow rate and the flow rates being conveyed through excess flow treatment and complete treatment.

(e) The average of all hourly readings shall be calculated and evaluated as follows:

(i) The calculated average flow rate conveyed to complete treatment shall be not less than 90% of the rate required to be conveyed to complete treatment which rate is:

Up to 585 mgd during the first 4 hours of an instantaneous flow/treatment event when the plant influent flow exceeds a rate of 511 mgd.

Up to 511 mgd at all times during an instantaneous flow/treatment event when the plant influent flow exceeds a rate of 511 mgd.

(ii) The hourly flow rate conveyed through the excess flow treatment facilities shall not exceed 336 mgd.

(2) N/A Not applicable
(3) N/L No limit, monitoring only
(4) The Phosphorus limitation of 0.18 mg/l is based on EPA's Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) and the best technical information available at the time of permit issuance. EPA agrees that should new information become available in the future which justifies a less stringent effluent limitation for phosphorus, EPA may renew, reissue, or modify the permit to contain the less stringent limitation for phosphorus, while assuring an opportunity for public comment on any proposed change.
(5) Continuous in situ monitoring and recording of Dissolved Oxygen shall continue. The monitoring requirements shall be understood to require twelve (12) readings from the continuous recording per day.
(6) When the total residual chlorine (TRC) analysis of the final effluent at Outfall 002 result in a detectable measurement, the permittee shall take steps to achieve a non-detectable TRC concentration. See Special Condition Part III no 6.
(7) The permittee is required to be in compliance with the pH limitations specified above for 99% of the time for any calendar month. The total excursion time allowed for any calendar month is 7 hours, 26 minutes and no individual excursion shall exceed 60 minutes.
(8) For weekly composites, a portion of each daily composite shall be composited for seven (7) consecutive days to make up the sample. Analytical results shall be forwarded to EPA with monthly discharge reports as four Separate values and not as one monthly average.
(9) See Part III, Item 7, Special Conditions. The Permittee shall sample the effluent for Mercury using the most sensitive test method 245.1 or 245.2 Cold Vapor Technique. The method detection limit, and the method used to perform the Mercury analysis shall be submitted with the discharge monitoring reports.

C. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OUTFALL 002

Loading limitations are based on the capacity of 370 mgd for complete treatment during the period beginning April 1, 1997 and lasting to expiration of the permit. During this period, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 002, subject to the following discharge limitations and monitoring requirements:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	kg/day (lb/day)		Other units (specify)		Measurement	Sample
	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Frequency	Type
Flow/day(mgd) (1)	N/A (2)	N/A	N/L (3)	N/L	Continuous	Measured
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand(5day)	7,005(15,429)	10,507(23143)	5.0mg/l	7.5mg/l	Daily	24 hr. comp.
TSS	9,806(21,600)	14,709(32,400)	7.0mg/l	10.5mg/l	Daily	24 hr. comp.
Total Phosphorus (4)	302(555)	453(832)	0.18mg/l	0.27mg/l	Daily	24 hr. comp.
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH_3-N) (5/1-10/31)	1,401(3,086)	2,101(4,629)	1.0mg/l	1.5mg/l	Daily	24 hr. comp.
(11/1-4/30)	9,106(20,058)	13,659(30,087)	6.5mg/l	9.8mg/l	Daily	24 hr. comp.

C. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OUTFALL 002. CONTINUED

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Kg/day (lb/day) Ave Monthly	Kg/day (lb/day) Ave Weekly	Other units (specify) Ave Monthly	Other units (specify) Ave Weekly	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
DO	5.0 mg/l minimum daily average; not less than 4.0 mg/l at any time.				Every 2 hrs.	Grab (5)
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)(6)	Non-detectable		See Special Condition No. 6		Every 2 hrs.	Grab
pH (s.u.)(7)	Within limits of 6.0 to 8.5 standard units				Continuous in situ monitoring and recording	
Total Ortho-Phos.	N/A	N/A	N/L (8)	N/L	Weekly	24 hr. comp.
Alkalinity, Total($CaCO_3$)	N/A	N/A	N/L "	N/L	"	"
Hardness, Total ($CaCO_3$)	N/A	N/A	N/L "	N/L	"	"
Nitrite (NO_2)	N/A	N/A	N/L "	N/L	"	"
Nitrate (NO_3)	N/A	N/A	N/L "	N/L	"	"
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	N/A	N/A	N/L "	N/L	"	"

C. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OUTFALL 002 CONTINUED

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Kg/day (lb/day)		Other units (specify)			
	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Zinc (mg/l) dissolved	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	Quarterly	4 grabs/24hrs.
Mercury (mg/l)(9) total recoverable	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	Quarterly	4 grabs/24 hrs.
Fecal Coliform (cfu/100 ml) - geometric mean	N/A	N/A	200/100ml	400/100ml	Every 8 hrs.	Grab
Enterococci (cfu/100 ml) - geometric mean	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	1/day	"
NOEC	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	1/Quarter	24hr comp.

see special condition Part II, item 4.

(1) The No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) is based on the most stringent of the four NOEC's generated from the Ceriodaphnia dubia survival and reproduction and the fathead minnow Pimephelas promelas survival and growth tests.

(2) The results from a chronic WET test shall be considered a daily maximum result.

B. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OUTFALL 002 CONTINUED

(1) Instantaneous flow less than or equal to 740 mgd occurring for a period of less than or equal to 740 mgd occurring for a period of less than or equal to 4 hours shall receive complete treatment and be discharged through outfall 002 after April 1, 1997. Flows less than or equal to 511 mgd occurring for a period of greater than 4 hours shall also receive complete treatment and be discharged through outfall 002. Instantaneous flows greater than the 740 mgd or 511 mgd rates receiving complete treatment, up to a maximum rate of 336 mgd, shall receive excess flow treatment. "Complete treatment" shall mean passage of plant influent and recycle flows through any combination of conveyance and treatment facilities downstream of primary sedimentation that ultimately discharge effluent from outfall 002 in accordance with the limitations set out for outfall 002 in Part I.B. of this permit. "Excess flow treatment" shall mean treatment of plant influent in the east primary treatment facilities and chlorination and dechlorination which discharge from outfall 001. After April 1, 1997 monitoring, reporting and compliance for instantaneous flow/treatment shall be as follows:

(a) Instantaneous flow/treatment conditions shall be deemed to start when the plant influent flow exceeds a rate of 511 mgd.

(b) Instantaneous flow/treatment conditions shall be deemed to stop 4 hours after plant influent flow drops to a rate less than 511 mgd or a period of 4 hours has elapsed since the start of an instantaneous flow/treatment condition, whichever occurs last.

(c) When instantaneous flow/treatment conditions are in effect, treatment shall comprise a combination of complete treatment and excess flow treatment.

(d) When plant influent flow exceeds a rate of 511 mgd, the permittee shall commence hourly readings and recording of the plant influent flow rate and the flow rates being conveyed through excess flow treatment and complete treatment.

(e) The average of all hourly readings shall be calculated and evaluated as follows:

(i) Until completion of the improvements in the Approved Control and Operational Plan (see Item 8 of pages 56, 57, and 58) in accordance with the schedule therein, Section (i) on page 9 shall apply.

(ii) After completion of improvements referenced in (i) above, the calculated average flow rate conveyed to complete treatment shall be not less than the following:

-up to 740 mgd during the first 4 hours of an instantaneous flow/treatment event when the plant influent flow exceeds a rate of 511 mgd.

-up to 511 mgd at all times during an instantaneous flow/treatment event when the plant influent flow exceeds a rate of 511 mgd

(ii) The hourly flow rate conveyed through the excess flow treatment facilities shall not exceed 336 mgd.

(2) N/A Not applicable
(3) N/L No limit, monitoring only
(4) The Phosphorus limitation of 0.18 mg/l is based on EPA's Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) and the best technical information available at the time of permit issuance. EPA agrees that should new information become available in the future which justifies a less stringent effluent limitation for phosphorus, EPA may renew, reissue, or modify the permit to contain the less stringent limitation for phosphorus, while assuring an opportunity for public comment on any proposed change.
(5) Continuous in situ monitoring and recording of Dissolved Oxygen shall continue. The monitoring requirements shall be understood to require twelve (12) readings from the continuous recording per day.
(6) When the total residual chlorine (TRC) analysis of the final effluent at Outfall 002 result in a detectable measurement, the permittee shall take steps to achieve a non-detectable TRC concentration. See Special Condition no. 6
(7) The permittee is required to be in compliance with the pH limitations specified above for 99% of the time for any calendar month. The total excursion time allowed for any calendar month is 7 hours, 26 minutes and no individual excursion shall exceed 60 minutes.
(8) For weekly composites, a portion of each daily composite shall be composited for seven (7) consecutive days to make up the sample. Analytical results shall be forwarded to EPA with monthly discharge reports as four separate values and not as one monthly average.
(9) See Part III, Item 7, Special Conditions. The Permittee shall sample the effluent for Mercury using the most sensitive test method 245.1 or 245.2 Cold Vapor Technique. The method detection limit, and the method used to perform the Mercury analysis shall be submitted with the discharge monitoring reports.

D. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OUTFALL 019

Outfall 019 is the discharge from the Northeast Boundary Swirl Concentrator Facility. Treatment includes: Primary, chlorination and dechlorination. These effluent limitations and monitoring requirements become effective from issuance date through the expiration date of this permit.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
	Kg/day (lb/day)		Other units (specify)			
	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Ave Monthly	Ave Weekly	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow/day (mgd)	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	Continuous	Measured
Fecal Coliform (cfu/100 ml) - geometric mean	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	Every 8 hrs.	Grab
Enterococci (cfu/100 ml) - geometric mean	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	"	"
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	N/L	N/L	Not less than one sample per discharge	Grab

STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS
SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any per noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and result in an enforcement action; permit termination, revocation reissuance, or modification; and denial of a permit renewal applicati

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates any per condition or limitation implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 3 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, or any permit condition or limitat implementing of such section, or any requirement imposed in an appro pretreatment program and any person who violates any Order issued by under Section 301(a) of the Act, shall be subject to a civil penalty to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation, and to an action appropriate relief including a permanent or temporary injunction.

Any person who negligently violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 3 or 405 of the Clean Water Act, any permit condition or limitati implementing any such section, shall be punished by a fine of not l than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of such violation, or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or by both.

Any person who knowingly violates any permit condition or limitati implementing Section 301, 302, 305, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Cl Water Act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5,000 nor m than $50,000 per day of such violation or by imprisonment for not m than 3 years, or by both.

Any person who knowingly violates any permit condition or limitati implementing Section 301, 302, 305, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Cl Water Act, and who knows at the time that he thereby places anoth person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, up conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000, or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or by both.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct a adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with th permit.

4. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated f cause including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;

b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure disclose fully all relevant facts;

c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary permanent reduction or elimination of the authoriz discharge;

d. Information newly acquired by the Agency,and which unavailab,e at the time of reissuance, and would have justifi the application of different permit conditions at the time issuance, including but not limited to the results of t studies, planning, or monitoring described and/or required this permit;

e. Facility modifications, additions, and/or expansions;

f. Any anticipated change in the facility discharge, including new significant industrial discharge or changes in the quanti or quality of existing industrial discharges that will resu in new or increased discharges of pollutants; or

g. A determination that the permitted activity endangers hur health or the environment and can only be regulated acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.

h. In the event of a revision of the District of Columbia's wa quality standards this permit may be modified by EPA to refl this revision.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modificati revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of plan changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit conditi When a permit is modified, only conditions subject to modification reopened.

5. Toxic Pollutants

Notwithstanding paragraph A-4, above, if a toxic effluent standard prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in s effluent standard or prohibition) is established under section 307(a) the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and s standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for s pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be modified or revoked reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and permittee so notified.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibiti established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for to standards within the time provided in the regulations that establ those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet b modified to incorporate the requirement.

6. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" Section Paragraph B-2 and "Upsets" Section B, Paragraph B-3, nothing in t permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or crimi penalties for noncompliance.

7. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibiliti liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subj under Section 311 of the Act.

8. States Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibiliti liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable St law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Ac

9. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringem of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

10. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not affected thereby.

11. Transfer of Permit

In the event of any change in ownership or control of facilities f which the authorized discharge emanates, the permit may be transferred another person if:

a. The current permittee notifies the EPA, in writing of proposed transfer at least 30 days in advance of the propo transfer date;

b. The notice includes a written agreement, between the exist and new permittee containing a specific date for transfer permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between th and

c. The EPA does not notify the current permittee and the n permittee of intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or termina the permit and require that a new application be submitted.

12. Construction Authorizations

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onsho or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of a work in any navigable waters.

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate, inspect and mainta all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and relat appurtenances including sewers, intercepting chambers, interceptor combined sewer overflows, pumping stations and emergency bypasses) whi are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with t conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includ effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing a training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, includi appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires t operation and maintenance of back-up or auxiliary facilities or simil systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of t permit.

2. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

(1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams fr any portion of a treatment facility.

(2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes th to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur the absence of a bypass.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations

(1) The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does n cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it for, process integrity of complete treatment discharging Outfall 002 and/or essential maintenance to assure efficie operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions paragraphs c and d of this section.

(2) In order to assure effluent limitations at Outfall 002 are n being exceeded during these bypasses, the permittee sha sample this discharge as part of the monitoring requirement specified in Part I, Sections B and C of this permit.

c. Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of t need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possib at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of unanticipated bypass as required in Section D, Paragraph I (24-hour notice).

d. Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited and the EPA may take enforcement acti against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, persor injury, or severe property damage;

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if t permittee could have installed adequate backup equipme to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal peric of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(c) The permittee submitted notices as required und Subsection 2c. of this section.

(2) The EPA may approve an anticipated bypass, after consideri its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it wi meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph d(1) this section.

3. Upset Conditions

a. Definition: "Upset" means an exceptional incident in whi there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance wi technology-based permit effluent limitations because of facto beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset do not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequa treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset: An upset constitutes an affirmative defen to an action brought for noncompliance with such technolog based permit effluent limitations if the requirements subsection c of this section are met. Administrati determination by the Agency on upset claims of the permitte made before commencement of an action for noncompliance, a not final administrative actions and therefore subject judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permitt who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset sha demonstrate, through properly signed contemporaneous operati logs,or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify t cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly opera

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required Section D, Paragraph D-6; and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures requ under Section A, Paragraph A-3.

d. Burden of proof: In any enforcement proceeding the permi seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the bu of proof.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representa of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shal taken at the monitoring points as defined at Section C. 12(g) of permit. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notificatio and the approval of the EPA.

2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with acce scientific practices shall be selected and used to insure the accu and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharg The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the acce capability of that type of device.

3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved u 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in permit. Monitoring data required by this permit shall be summarize an average monthly or 7 consecutive day basis or as indicated for Mer in Part I.A-D. Calculations shall be based on the average daily flo

4. Biomonitoring

a. General Requirements.

The permittee shall conduct acceptable chronic whole effluent toxi (WET) tests for outfall(s) 002 in accordance with the appropriate protocols described in Section Test Conditions and Methods. The permit must collect discharge samples and perform WET tests to generate chr Ceriodaphnia dubia and fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) test resu (NOEC's).

b. Test Frequency.

During the first year of the permit static renewal chronic whole efflu toxicity (WET) tests shall be conducted on a quarterly basis. If any

the WET tests have an NOEC equal to or greater than 55% the test will considered a pass. If any of the WET tests are below the NOEC of 55% t test will be considered a failure.

If all four quarterly WET tests comply with the NOEC of 55% the permitt will be required to conduct WET tests on an annual basis for the life the permit.

If any of the quarterly WET tests do not comply with the NOEC of 55% t permittee will be required to conduct two additional WET tests during t next two months of the quarter.

If any two WET tests either quarterly or monthly fail the NOEC of 55% t permittee will be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluati (TRE) or chronic mixing zone study. See Special condition 5, Part III

If any of the annual WET tests do not comply with the NOEC of 55% t permittee will be required to initiate quarterly WET testing. If any the quarterly tests do not comply with the NOEC of 55%, the permitt will be required to conduct a TRE or chronic mixing zone study. S Special condition 5, Part III.

c. Test Conditions and Methods.

The test conditions and methods shall conform to those developed by E as specified in the document cited below. If EPA determines that t proper test conditions have not been followed or if the te acceptability criteria are not met, the permittee must perform a re-te within thirty (30) days.

Two species shall be tested, the cladoceran Ceriodaphnia dubia f survival and reproduction (EPA/600/4-91/002 test method 1002.0) and t fathead minnow Pimephales promelas for survival and grow (EPA/600/4-91/002 test method 1000.0). The WET test will be conduct with a dilution series of 100%, 74%, 55%, 41% and 30% to bracket the NO value of 55%.

The samples should be collected at the same point as the NPDES permit sample. All samples held overnight shall be transported to ensure next-day delivery from the sampling site to the testing facility. All samples held overnight shall be refrigerated at $4^{0}C$.

The schedule for each testing event:

Day 0	Collect and ship 1st 24-hour composite sample
Day 1	Start test with 1st 24-hour composite sample
Day 2	Collect and ship 2nd 24-hour composite sample and use 1st 24-hour composite sample for test renewal
Day 3	Renew test with 2nd 24-hour composite sample
Day 4	Collect and ship 3rd 24-hour composite sample and use 2nd 24-hour composite sample for test renewal

Day 5 Renew test with 3rd 24-hour composite sample
Day 6 Renew test with 3rd 24-hour composite sample
Day 7 Renew test with 3rd 24-hour composite sample

The dilution water source must consist of either moderately hard synthetic water (using either MILLIPORE MILLI-Qr or equivalent deionized water and reagent grade chemicals) or deionized water (80%) combined with PERRIER or chemically equivalent mineral water (20%).

d. Chemical Analyses.

Chemical analyses as mentioned in EPA/600/4-91/002 shall be performed for each sampling event, including each new batch of dilution water, and each testing event.

In addition to the chemical analyses required, those parameters listed in PART A of the NPDES permit for the outfall(s) 002 tested will be analyzed concurrently with the WET test by using the method specified in the NPDES permit or, if not specified, by using EPA approved methods.

e. Toxicity Test Report Elements.

The information required in Section 10 Report Preparation of EPA manual/600/4-91/002 must be submitted with each WET test. For Plant OPerations 10.2 items 1.0 through 6.0 can be reported once unles the process changes; however, items 7.0 and 8.0 should be included for every report. For 10.3, only 1.0 effluent samples and 3.0 dilution water samples need to be reported. There is no need to reort information on receiving stream samples, since none will be used in the tests.

f. Reporting.

Signed copies of each chronic WET test's data/reports shall be submitted to EPA at the address listed below within thirty (30) days of test completion, so that each individual WET test result can be reviewed and evaluated for content and performance prior to the initiation of the succeeding WET test.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III
NPDES Discharge Monitoring Reports(3WP50)
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107

and

District of Columbia Government
Environmental Regulation Administration
Water Resources Management Division
Suite 203
2100 Martin Luther King Ave., SE
Washington, D.C. 20032

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1). DMRs shall be submitted to EPA on a monthly basis. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and reported on a DMR form postmarked no later than the 28th day of the following month. Copies of DMR's signed and certified as required by Section D(10), and all other reports required by Part II, Section D, Reporting Requirements shall be submitted to the EPA and to the District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs at the following addresses:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III
NPDES Discharge Monitoring Reports (3WP50)
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

and

District of Columbia Government
Environmental Regulation Administration
Water Reources Management Division, Suite 203
2100 Martin Luther King Ave. SE
Washington DC 20032

6. Monitoring and Analytical Equipment Maintenance

The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall insure that both calibration and maintenance activities will be conducted.

7. Analytical Quality Control

An adequate analytical quality control program, including the analyses of sufficient standards, spikes, and duplicate samples to insure the accuracy of all required analytical results, shall be maintained by the permittee or designated commercial laboratory.

8. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be
included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR form. Such frequency shall also be indicated.

9. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. Records for sewage sludge monitoring shall be retained in accordance with Part III, Section 4 of this permit. These periods may be extended by request of the EPA at any time.

10. Record Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

a. The date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurements;

b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of such analyses.

11. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

12. Definitions

a. The "daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

b. The "average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharge" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

c. The "maximum daily discharge limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."

d. Grab Sample - An individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

e. The "monthly average" temperature means the arithmetic mean of temperature measurements made on an hourly basis, or the mean value plot of the record of a continuous automated temperature recording instrument, either during a calendar month, or during the operating month if flows are of shorter duration.

f. The "daily maximum" temperature means the highest arithmetic mean of the temperature observed for any two (2) consecutive hours during a 24-hour day, or during the operating day if flows are of shorter duration.

g. "At outfall XXX" - A sample location before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance or as otherwise specified.

h. Estimate - To be based on a technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge including, but not limited to pump capabilities, water meters and batch discharge volumes.

i. "i-s" (immersion stabilization) - A calibrated device is immersed in the effluent stream until the reading is stabilized.

j. NOEC - The highest effluent concentration at which no observed effect will occur at continuous exposure to test organisms.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. The permittee may submit to the permitting authority requests for modification of this provision in accordance with future promulgated regulations.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director as specified in Part II Section A, Paragraph A-11. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Part II Section C, Paragraph C-5 (Reporting of Monitoring Results).

5. Compliance Schedules .

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance must include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement.

6. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not

been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and the steps taken to minimize any adverse impact to navigable waters. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
The EPA may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours and the EPA determines that the noncompliance does not endanger health or the environment.

7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D, Paragraph D-1, D-4, D-5, and D-6 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Paragraph D-6.

8. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the EPA, within a reasonable time, any information which the EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the EPA, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The Director may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date. In the event that a timely and complete reapplication has been submitted and the Director is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to issue a new permit before the expiration date of this permit, the terms and conditions of this permit are automatically continued and remain fully effective and enforceable.

10. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified as required by 40 CFR 122.22.

11. Availability of Reports

Unless a confidentiality claim is asserted pursuant to 40 CFR Part 2, all reports submitted in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Director. If a confidentiality claim is asserted, the report will be disclosed only in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 2. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

12. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

The Clean Water Act at Section 309 (c)(4), provides that any person who knowingly makes any false representation or certification in any record or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall, upon a first conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both. For a conviction of a person for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, punishment shall be by fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

13. Correction of Reports

If the permittee becomes aware that it submitted incorrect information in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit the correct information.

1. PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

The permittee shall undertake an overall program of public accountability, including quarterly summary reports to inform all users of the sanitary system and local government officials and the general public of the extent of actual compliance with permit requirements and conditions; additionally the permittee shall include in this report information on the efficacy of all (on and off site) operations utilized in the disposal of sludge from the Blue Plains WWTP. Reports shall be provided to at least the following:

Secretary, Maryland Department of the Environment
Executive Director, Virginia Dept. of Environmental Quality
Director, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Chief of Maintenance, National Park Service
Director, Interstate Commission of the Potomac River Basin
Director, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

2. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS

The permittee is required to control combined sewer overflows (CSOs), in accordance with EPA's CSO Policy (April, 1994). Documentation of the nine minimum technology-based controls should indicate the permittee's past efforts in these areas and give detailed discussion on planned projects.

The permittee is authorized to discharge from the CSO outfalls list below. The permittee shall ensure that all CSOs from the Combined Sew System (CSS) comply with the requirements of this section and oth pertinent portions of this permit.

Outfall	Overflow Structure Location	Discharge Receiving Water	Frequency o Discharge
001	D.C. Wastewater Treatment Plant Outfall Primary Treatment	Potomac River	Wet Weather
003	Bolling Air Force Base	Potomac River	Wet Weather
004	Poplar Point Sewage Pumping Station, SE	Anacostia River East Side	Wet Weather
005	Chicago Street and Railroad Station SE	Anacostia River East Side	Wet Weather
006	Good Hope Road, West of Nichols Ave., SE	Anacostia River East Side	Wet Weather
7	13th Street and Ridge Place SE	Anacostia River East Side	Wet Weather
008	Anacostia Avenue, West of Blaine Street, NE	Anacostia River East Side	Emergency bypass
009	2nd Street, 300 feet north of N Place, SE	Anacostia River West Side	Wet Weather
010	O Street Sewage Pumping Station, SE	Anacostia River West Side	Wet Weather
011	Main Sewage Pumping Station Station, SE	Anacostia River West Side	Wet Weather
11(a)	Main Sewage Pumping Station B Street/New Jersey Avenue Sewer	Anacostia River West Side	Emergency bypass
012	North of Main Sewage Pumping Station SE	Anacostia River West Side	Wet Weather
013	4th and N Streets, SE both extended	Anacostia River West Side	Wet Weather
4	6th and M Streets, SE	Anacostia River West Side	Wet Weather

015	9th and M Streets, SE	Anacostia River	Wet Weather
016	12th and M Streets, SE	Anacostia River West Side	Wet Weather
017	14th and M Streets. SE	Anacostia River West Side	Wet Weather
018	Barney Circle and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE	Anacostia River	Wet Weather
019	NE Boundary Truck Vic. of 25th and E Sts., SE	Anacostia River West Side	Wet Weather
020	23rd Street, north of Constitution Avenue, NW	Potomac River East Side	Wet Weathe
021	Northeast of Roosevelt Bridge, NW	Potomac River East Side	Wet Weathe
022	27th and K Streets, NW	Potomac River East Side	Wet Weathe
023	29th and K Streets, NW	Potomac River East Side	Wet Weathe
024	30th and K Streets, NW	Potomac River East Side	Wet Weathe
025	31st and K Streets, NW	Potomac River East Side	Wet Weathe
026	Wisconsin Avenue and K Street, NW	Potomac River East Side	Wet Weathe
027	Water Street West of Street, NW	Potomac River East Side	Wet Weathe
028	36th and M Streets, NW	Potomac River East Side	Wet Weathe
029	Canal Road 1000 feet east of Rock Creek, NW	Potomac River East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
030	(Abandoned)		
31	Pennsylvania Avenue, east Rock Creek, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare

032	26th and M Streets, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe
033	N Street extended west of 25th Street, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
034	23rd and O Streets, SW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
035	22nd Street south of Q St NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
036	22nd Street South of Q St. NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
037	Northwest of Belmont Road and Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
038	North of Belmont Road, east Kalorama Circle, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
039	Connecticut Avenue east of Creek, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
040	Biltmore Street extended east of Rock Creek, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
041	Ontario extended and Rock Creek Parkway	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
042	Harvard Street and Rock Creek Parkway, NW	Rock Creek	Wet Weathe Rare
043	Adams Mill Road South of Irving Street, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe
044	Kenyon Street and Adams Mill Road, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
045	Adams Mill Road and Lamont Street, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
046	Park Road south of Piney Branch Parkway, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare
47	Ingleside Terrace extended and Piney Branch Parkway	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weathe Rare

048	Mr. Pleasant Street extended and Piney Branch Parkway	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weath Rare
049	Piney Branch and Lamont Street, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weath Rare
050	28th Street west of 16th Street, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weath Rare
051	Olive Street extended and Rock Creek Parkway, NW	Rock Creek East Side	Wet Weath Rare
052	O Street extended and Rock Creek Parkway, NW	Rock Creek West Side	Wet Weath Rare
053	O Street west of Rock Creek Parkway, NW	Rock Creek West Side	Wet Weath Rare
054	West side of Rock Creek, 300 ft. south of Mass. Avenue NW	Rock Creek West Side	Wet Weath Rare
055	Massachusetts Avenue and Whitehaven Street, NW	Rock Creek West Side	Wet Weath Rare
056	Normanstone Drive extended wet of Rock Creek, NW	Rock Creek West Side	Wet Weath Rare
057	28th Street extended west of Rock Creek, NW	Rock Creek West Side	Wet Weath Rare
058	Connecticut Avenue and Rock Creek Parkway, NW	Rock Creek West Side	Wet Weath Rare
059	16th and Rittenhouse Streets NW	Rock Creek West Side	Wet Weath Rare
060	Little Falls Branch	Little Falls Branch	Emergency bypass

a. SYSTEM INVENTORY AND CHARACTERIZATION

The permittee shall evaluate their present CSO system and compile the follo information into a report to be submitted. Items (1)(a)ii and iii below sha be submitted to the DCRA by June 1, 1995. Items (1)(a) i., iv., v, vi, and below shall be submitted to EPA and DCRA by February 1, 1996. These report contain the following information:

(1) Identification of Combined Sewer Overflows

(a) Review and update the CSO discharge points listed above. For eac CSO indicate the following:

i. Location of the CSO discharge point including latitude and longitude and street(s) location on sewer plot plan.

ii. Regulator Mechanism Description including the size and type regulator, presence or absence of backflow prevention device, field verification of the regulator's operability and reliability, and location on the sewer plot plan. One engineering drawing shall be submitted for each type of regulator. Also, inflatable dams, swirls, etc. should be not

iii. Outfall Structure Description including the size and type of outfall structure, a determination of whether the outfall structure is submerged, partially submerged or not submerged, and verification of the presence or absence of a backflow prevention device on the CSO.

iv. Field Verification Information including a determination of whether the adjacent sewers are cracked, depressed, or of questionable physical integrity, observances of the presence flow restrictions due to excessive sludge or oil and grease build up.

v. Receiving Water including the location of downstream drinkin water intakes, recreation areas, and sensitive areas..

vi. Development of a Visual Identification System used to visuall identify and label each CSO outfall. The permittee shall post and maintain a clearly visible sign at or immediately near a CSO discharge points. This sign shall be constructed of a durable weather resistant material at a minimum size of 2 fe by 2 feet. The sign shall show the name of the municipality, telephone number of responsible official, and outfall and pe number. The sign shall also contain the words: "Warning: Combined Sewer Overflow Discharge Point."

(b) Identification of Hydraulic Control Points including any overflow from pump stations, gates or other control structures.

b. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS - QUARTERLY CSO STATUS REPORT

The permittee shall submit the following CSO related information each reporting period to DCRA and EPA Region III (3WM52):

(1) RAIN GAUGE DATA - total includes (to the nearest 0.01 inch) that each day during the reporting period.

(2) INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE performed on the regulators including

(a) Total number of regulator inspections during the reporting period (reported by CSO outfall number).

(b) A LIST of blockages corrected or other interceptor maintenan performed including:

* Location
* Date and Time discovered
* Discharge to stream observed? (yes or no)
* Date and Time corrected

(3) DRY WEATHER DISCHARGES (or DWO for Dry Weather Overflow)

(a) For all DWOs report the following
* Location
* Cause
* Date and Time discovered
* Action Taken
* Date and time discharge confirmed ceased

(4) WET WEATHER OVERFLOWS (WWO)

(a) For all locations (regulators) that have automatic level monitoring and central reporting, report all exceedances of t overflow level when a wet weather discharge occurred during t month including

* Location
* Date and Time
* Duration of WWO

(b). For the locations at which flow in interceptor sewers can be controlled, monitored and centrally reported through throttli and pumping there is a water level, to be referred to herein the "Action Level" at which it is understood that when water reaches that level a discharge may occur at one or more regulators, subject to the concurrent conditions of water lev in the river. List all instances when the action level was reached and/or the gates were lowered restricting flow. For each incident provide:

* Location
* Date and Time

(5) CHRONIC OR CONTINUOUS DISCHARGES - provide status and corrective action of all sites identified as being chronic or continuous discharges including an estimate of flow during the reporting peric

The permittee shall submit the CSO Status Report to EPA and DCRA with the DM for the close of each calendar quarter.

c. EFFLUENT LIMITS

(1) Technology-based requirements for CSOs

The permittee shall comply with the following technology-based effluer limits, Nine Minimum Controls (NMC), in the form of narrative control Selection and implementation of actual control measures should be bas however, on consideration of the specific combined sewer sytem characteristics.

(a) The permittee shall implement proper operation and maintenanc programs for the sewer system and all CSO outfalls, wit consideration given to: regular sewer inspections, sewer, catc basin and regulator cleaning; equipment and sewer collection syst repair or replacement, where necessary; and disconnection of illeg connections.

(b) The permittee shall implement procedures that will maximize use c the collection system for waste water storage.

(c) The permittee shall review and modify, as appropriate, the existin Pretreatment Program to minimize the impact of non-domesti discharges from CSOs.

(d) The permittee shall operate the POTW treatment plant at maxi treatable flow during all wet weather flow conditions. T permittee shall deliver all flows to the treatment plant within t constraints of the treatment capacity of the POTW.

(e) Dry weather overflows from CSO outfalls are prohibited. All d weather overflows must be reported to the permitting authority a soon as the permittee becomes aware of the overflow. When the permittee detects a dry weather overflow, the permittee shall beg corrective action immediately. The permittee shall inspect the d weather overflow each subsequent day until the overflow has been eliminated.

(f) The permittee shall implement controls for solid and floatab materials in its CSOs.

(g) The permittee shall implement a pollution prevention program focus on reducing the impact of CSOs on receiving waters.

(h) The permittee shall implement a public notification process inform citizens of when and where CSOs occur. The process mu include (a) a mechanism to alert persons of the occurrence of CSO and (b) a system to determine the nature and duration of conditio that are potentially harmful for users of receiving waters due CSOs.

(i) The permittee shall monitor representative CSO outfalls effectively characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CS controls. This information will be used to establish the existi baseline conditions, evaluate the efficacy of the CS technology-based controls, and determine the baseline conditio upon which the long-term control plan will be based. These dat shall include:

i. Representative CSO outfalls in the CSS;

ii. Total number of CSO events and the frequency, duration, volume of CSOs during each event;

iii. Water quality data for receiving water bodies;

iv. Water quality impacts (e.g., beach closings, floatables, wash up episodes, fish kills). Monitoring for duration, volume, an pollutant loadings during each overflow event shall occur at representative number of CSOs.

(2) Water quality-based requirements for CSOs

Consistent with the Clean Water Act, section 301(b)(1)(c), permittee must not discharge in excess of any limitation necessary meet the water quality standards established pursuant to District Columbia law.

d. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNOLOGY-BASED CONTROLS

Nine minimum CSO control reporting

The permittee shall submit documentation that demonstrates implementat of each of the nine minimum CSO controls that includes the eleme contained in Sections (1) through (9) below. The permittee shall sub this documentation to DCRA and EPA Region III (3WM52). Additio guidance on the Nine Minimum Controls is contained in EPA Document 832-R-94-002, Combined Sewer Overflows, Guidance for Nine Minimum Cont Measures.

(1) Proper operation and regular maintenance programs. The permit shall submit:

(a) Identification of CSS components requiring routine operat and maintenance,

(b) Evaluation of operation and maintenance procedures to incl regular inspections; sewer, catch basin, and regula cleaning; equipment and sewer collection system repair replacement where necessary,

(c) Operation and maintenance manual and/or procedures for the and CSO structures,

(d) Resources allocated (manpower, equipment, training) maintenance of the CSS and CSO structures, and

(e) Summary of inspections conducted and maintenance performed

(2) Maximization of the sewer collection system storage. The permit shall submit:

(a) Analysis/study of procedures to maximize collection syst storage,

(b) Description of procedures in place for maximizing collect system storage,

(c) Schedule for implementation of minor construction associat with maximization of collection system storage,

(d) Documentation of actions taken to maximize storage,

(e) Identification of any additional potential actions to incre storage in the existing collection system, but which requ further analysis; Confirmation that they will be/v evaluated in hydraulic studies conducted as part of long-term control plan, and

(f) Report of the operation, performance, maintenance, testing modifications on or to the swirl concentrator and the fabr dam system.

(3) Review and modification of control on pretreatment program nondomestic sources. The permittee shall submit:

(a) Results of an inventory of nondomestic discharges assessments of the impact of such discharges on CSOs,

(b) Identification and analysis of feasibility of modifications nondomestic source controls to reduce the impact of s discharges on CSOs, and

(c) Documentation of selected modifications.

(4) Maximization of flow to the POTW treatment plant for treatment. permittee shall submit:

(a) Study/analysis of existing conditions and a comparison with design capacity of the overall facility,

(b) Results or status of any engineering studies to incre treatment of wet weather flows, and

(c) Documentation of actions taken to maximize flow and magnitude of increase obtained or projected.

(5) Elimination of CSOs during dry weather flow conditions. permittee shall submit:

(a) Summary of dry weather overflows that occurred,

(b) Description of procedures for notifying permitting authority dry weather overflows, and

(c) Summary of actions taken to identify dry weather overflows progress toward eliminating dry weather overflows.

(6) Control of solid and floatable materials in CSOs. The permittee shall submit:

(a) Engineering evaluation of procedures or technologies for controlling solids and floatable materials,

(b) Description of CSO controls in place for solids and floatab materials,

(c) Schedule for minor construction, and

(d) Documentation of any additional controls to be installed or implemented.

(7) Pollution prevention programs to reduce contaminants in CSOs. T permittee shall submit:

(a) Evaluation of pollution prevention opportunities to include procedures to control solid and floatable materials,

(b) Description of selected pollution prevention opportunities including resources allocated for implementation, and

(c) Documentation of pollution prevention program or actions taken.

(8) Public notification. The permittee shall submit:

(a) Evaluation of public notification options to include description of proposed and/or existing public notification procedures,

(b) Description of selected public notification methods, and

(c) Log of CSO occurrences and associated public notification.

(9) Monitoring to characterize CSO impacts and efficacy of CSO controls . The permittee shall submit:

(a) Identification of CSO outfalls in the CSS,

(b) Summary of CSO occurrences (total number of CSO events and frequency, duration, volume, and pollutant loadings of CSOs during events). Monitoring summary for duration, volume, anc pollutant loadings during each overflow event may portray a representative number of CSO,

(c) Summary of water quality data for receiving water bodies, ar

(d) Summary of receiving water impacts (e.g., beach closings, floatables wash-up episodes, fish kills, etc.).

e. LONG-TERM CSO CONTROLS

The permittee shall develop a long-term CSO control plan that will result in compliance with the requirements of the Clean Water Act. The plan shall include the elements contained below and be submitted to DCRA and EPA Region III (3WP13)). Additional information on development of the Long-term Control Plan is contained in EPA Combined Sewer Overflow Guidance for Long-Term Control Plan Document No. 832-R-94-001.

- Consideration of the site specific nature of CSO's,
- Evaluation of the cost effectiveness of a range of options/strategies,
- Review of Water Quality Standards with DCRA and EPA,
- Allowance for cost effective expansion if practicable, and
- Consideration of watershed issues.

Elements of the long-term CSO control plan shall include the following:

(1) Public Participation

The permittee, in developing its long-term CSO control plan, will employ a public participation process that actively involves the affected public in the decision-making to select the long-term CSO controls. The affected public, includes rate payers, industrial users of the sewer system, persons down-stream from the CSO discharges, people who reside near the waters, people who use the waters, the National Park Service, and any other interested persons. This public participation process shall be approved by EPA and DCRA.

(2) Characterization, Monitoring, and Modeling of the Combined Sewer System

The permittee shall adequately characterize through new or existing monitoring, modeling, and other means as appropriate, for a range of storm events, the response of the combined sewer system to wet weather events including the number, location and frequency of CSOs, and the impacts of the CSOs and other pollution sources on the receiving waters and their designated uses.

Elements of a sewer system characterization shall include:

(a) Rainfall Records - The permittee shall examine the rainfall record for the geographic area of its existing combined sewer system using sound statistical procedures. The permittee shall evaluate flow variations in the receiving water body to correlate between CSOs and receiving water conditions.

(b) Combined Sewer System Characterization - The permit shall evaluate the nature and extent of its combined se system through existing studies and where necess additional evaluation of available sewer system recor field inspections and other activities necessary understand the number, location and frequency of overflows and their location relative to sensitive are other watershed pollution sources and significant industrial dischargers.

(c) CSO Monitoring - Where necessary to augment existing d the permittee should develop a comprehensi representative monitoring program that measures frequency, duration, volume and pollutant concentration CSO discharges and assesses the impact of the CSOs on receiving waters. The monitoring program shall incl necessary CSO effluent and ambient in-stream monitor and, where appropriate, other monitoring protocols such biological assessment, toxicity testing and sedim sampling. Monitoring parameters shall include but not limited to, oxygen demanding pollutants, nutrients, to pollutants, sediment contaminants, bacteriologi indicators, and toxicity. Any monitoring plan develo as a part of the conditions of this paragraph shall submitted to EPA and DCRA for approval. A representat sample of overflow points can be selected that sufficient to allow characterization of CSO discharges their water quality impacts and to facilitate evaluat of control plan alternatives.

(d) Modeling - Where necessary to evaluate the impacts of CSOs on receiving waters, additional modeling of combined sewer system and the receiving water shall conducted. Monitoring and modeling efforts shall coordinated.

(3) Consideration of Sensitive Areas

EPA expects a permittee's long-term CSO control plan to give highest priority to controlling overflows to sensitive areas. Sensit areas, as determined by EPA in coordination with DCRA and Fede agencies, as appropriate include designated Outstanding National Resou Waters, National Marine Sanctuaries, waters with threatened or endange species and their habitat, water with primary contact recreation, pub drinking water intakes or their designated protection areas and shellf beds. For such areas, the long-term CSO control plan should:

(a) prohibit new or significantly increased overflows;

(b) i. eliminate or relocate overflows that discharge to sensit areas wherever physically possible and economically achievable, exc where elimination or relocation would provide less environmen protection than additional treatment; or

ii. where elimination or relocation is not physically possible economically achievable, or would provide less environmental protect than additional treatment, provide the level of treatment for remain overflows deemed necessary to meet WQS for full protection of exist and designated uses. In any event, the level of control should not less than those described in the Evaluation of Alternatives below;

(4) Evaluation of Alternatives

The long-term CSO control plan shall consider a reasona range of alternatives. The plan shall, evaluate controls that wo be necessary to achieve an average of zero overflows per year, to three, four to seven, and eight to twelve overflows per year

In addition to considering sensitive areas as defined abo the long-term CSO control plan shall ultimately adopt one of following approaches:

(a) "Presumption" Approach

A program that meets any of the criteria listed be would be presumed to provide an adequate level of control meet the water quality-based CWA requirements, provided permitting authority determines that such presumption reasonable in light of the data and analysis conducted in characterization, monitoring, and modeling of the system the consideration of sensitive areas as described abo However, this presumption will not apply if the permitt authority determines that the long-term CSO control plan w not result in attainment of CWA requirements.

i. No more than an average of four overflow events year, provided that the permitting authority allow up to two additional overflow events per ye For the purpose of this criterion, an overflow the discharge of combined sewage that does receive the minimum treatment specified below and overflow event is one or more overflows fro combined sewer system as the result of a sin precipitation event; or

ii. The elimination or the capture for treatment of less than 85% by volume of the combined sew collected in the combined sewer system dur precipitation events on a system-wide annual aver

basis; or

iii. The elimination or reduction of no less than the mass of the pollutants identified as causing wate quality impairment through the sewer system characterization, monitoring, and modeling effort for the volumes which would be eliminated or captured for treatment under paragraph ii. above.

All combined sewer flows resulting from wet weath events, except those in excess of the criteria specified abov shall receive a minimum of:

- Primary Clarification or its equivalent;
- Solids and floatables disposal; and
- Disinfection of effluent, if necessary to meet WQ including removal of harmful disinfection chemic residuals where necessary.

(b) "Demonstration" Approach

The permittee may demonstrate that a selected contr program, though not meeting the presumption criteria specifi above, is adequate to meet CWA requirements. To be successful demonstration, the permittee shall demonstrate ea of the following:

i. The planned control program is adequate to meet WQ unless WQS cannot be met as a result of natur background or pollution sources other than CSO's;

ii. The CSO discharges remaining after implementation the proposed control program will not preclude t attainment of WQS. Where WQS are not met in pa because of natural background conditions pollution sources other than CSO discharges, wasteload allocation or other means of apportioni pollutant loads should be used to apporti pollutant loads;

iii. The planned control program will provide the maxim pollution reduction benefits reasonably attainabl and

iv. The planned control program is designed whe practicable to allow cost effective expansion cost effective retrofitting if additional contro are determined to be necessary to meet WQS designated uses.

(5) Cost/Performance Considerations

The permittee shall develop appropriate cost/performance cur to demonstrate the relationships among a comprehensive set reasonable control alternatives that correspond to the differ overflow ranges. This shall include an analysis to determine wh the increment of pollution reduction achieved in the receiving wa diminishes compared to the increased costs. These analyses, of known as knee of the curve, shall be used to help guide selection controls.

(6) Financial Considerations

In the evaluation of alternatives the permittee shall inclu all pertinent information necessary to determine the permitte reasonable financial capability to implement CSO controls to m WQ.

Construction phasing shall consider:

(a) Eliminating overflows that discharge to sensitive are

(b) Use impairment;

(c) Permittees financial capability including consideration such factors as:

i. Median household income/total project cost p household;
ii. Per capita debt as a percent of full market proper value;
iii. Property tax revenues as a percent of full mark property value;
iv. Property tax collection rate;
v. Unemployment;
vi. Bond rating;
vii. Grant and loan availability;
viii. Residential, commercial and industrial user fees and
ix. Other viable funding mechanisms and sources financing.

(7) Coordination with State Water Quality Standards

DCRA, EPA, the permittee, and the public shall meet early and frequent throughout the long-term CSO control planning process to coordinate t development of the long-term plan with the review and possible revisi of Water Quality Standards (WQS) and implementation procedures on CS impacted waters. As part of these meetings, participants should agree the data, information and analyses needed to support the development the long-term CSO control plan and the review of applicable WQS, appropriate.

(8) Restoration of the Anacostia River

The Long Term CSO Control Plan should give priority to CSO cont projects on the Anacostia River and any implementation schedule sho sequence projects to mitigate impacts on the Anacostia River.

(9) Long Term CSO Plan Compliance Schedule

The permittee shall begin work on the Long Term Combined Se Overflow Plan by October 1, 1997 with an expected completion date by year 2000. Progress reports on the Long Term CSO Plan shall be submit to EPA Region III and DCRA by June 1, 1997, October 1, 1997, January 1998, and July 1, 1998. A Draft Plan with a summary of data and dr recommendations to date should be submitted to EPA Region III and DCRA November 1, 1998. Upon reissuance of the permit, a schedule completion of the plan will be incorporated into the next permit.

deadline for implement.

(10). Selected CSO Controls

After agreement between the permittee and EPA on the necessary
controls to be implemented under the long-term CSO control plan,
permittee shall report on the following as part of the LTCP:

Implementation Schedule: The permittee shall submit a construct
schedule and financing plan for the selected CSO controls as part
the implementation schedule. Such schedules may be phased based
watershed issues, the relative importance of the adverse impacts
water quality standards and on the permittee's financial capabili

Operation and Maintenance Plan: The permittee shall submit a revi
operation and maintenance plan that addresses implementation of
selected CSO controls. The revised operation and m,aintenance p
shall maximize the removal of pollutants during and after e
precipitation event using all available facilities within
collection and treatment system.

Post-Construction Compliance Monitoring Program: The permitt
shall develop and submit a post-construction monitoring program th
(a) is adequate to ascertain the effectiveness of the CSO contr
and (b) can be used to verify compliance with water quali
standards. The program shall include a plan that details
monitoring protocols to be followed, including effluent and ambi
monitoring and, where appropriate, other monitoring protocols, su
as biological assessments, whole effluent toxicity testing, a
sediment sampling, and monitoring of Phase I commitments, includi
results on the fabridams, and the swirl concentrator.

f. REOPENER PROVISION

This permit may be modified or revoked and reissued to comply with a State or Federal law or regulation that addresses CSOs and that promulgated subsequent to the effective date of the permit, or additional information indicates CSO controls fail to contribute to t attainment of State water quality standards. In addition, up satisfactory completion of the Long Term Control Plan (LTCP), the perm may be modified or revoked and reissued to require implementation of t selected CSO controls subject to the permittee's financial capability a watershed considerations.

3. PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR PRETREATMENT

The permittee shall operate an industrial pretreatment program accordance with the Clean Water Act and the General Pretreatme Regulations (40 CFR 403). The program shall also be implemented accordance with the permittee's approved and/or modified PC pretreatment program. In addition, the permittee's implementation sha include the following elements:

a. Sampling - Each Significant Industrial User (SIU) shall sampled by the permittee at least once a year. Such sampling shall, a minimum, include all parameters contained in an applicable categoric standard or any local limit contained in the SIU's individual contr mechanism.

b. Inspection - Each SIU shall be inspected by the permittee least once per year to determine compliance or noncompliance wi pretreatment program requirements, including 40 CFR Section 403 (f)(2)(v) and (vi). Such inspection shall cover all areas which cou result in wastewater discharge to the sewer including manufacturi areas, chemical storage areas, pretreatment facilities, hazardous was generation, and industrial self-monitoring procedures and records. addition, the permittee shall, at least once every 2 years, evaluate ea SIU to determine if a slug control plan is necessary. If a slug contr plan is determined to be necessary, based on any relevant factor including any past slug incidents, the permittee shall establish schedule for the submission and implementation of such a plan, a subsequently evaluate implementation of such a plan at least once a yea

c. Headworks analysis - The permittee shall submit to EPA reevaluation of its local limits based on a headworks analysis of i treatment plant within 1 year of permit issuance. At a minimum, t headworks analysis shall include arsenic, cadmium, chromium, coppe cyanide (t), lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, a zinc. The list of pollutants to be evaluated, as well as a sampling pl for collection of necessary data, shall be submitted to EPA within months of permit issuance. If the reevaluation indicates that the loc limits need to be revised, the permittee shall adopt the revised limit

and notify all contributing municipalities of the need to adopt t revised limits within 4 months of EPA's acceptance of the headwor analysis.

d. Monitoring - The permittee shall conduct monitoring at i treatment plant as follows:

quarterly influent, effluent and sludge analysis for all local limi parameters, annual priority pollutant scan for influent and sludg

e. Notification of pass-through or interference - The permitte shall notify EPA, in writing, of any known instance of pass-through interference related to an industrial discharge from an IU into the POT The notification shall be attached to the Discharge Monitoring Report submitted to EPA describing the incident, including the date, tim length, cause (including responsible user if known), and the steps bei taken by both the permittee and the user to address the incident. A co of the notification shall also be submitted at the same time to:

Pretreatment Coordinator (3WP24)
U.S. EPA, Region III
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107

D.C. Government, DCRA
Environmental Regulation Ad.
2100 Martin Luther King Ave. S
Washington, D.C. 20032

f. Annual Report - By February 28 of each year, the permittee shal submit to EPA an annual report that describes the permittee' pretreatment activities for the previous calendar year. The annua report shall include municipal pretreatment activities for the entir service area. The annual report shall include, at a minimum, th following:

(1) Industrial listing - an updated industrial listing showing al current SIUs and the categorical standards, if any, applicable t each.

(2) Control mechanism issuance - a summary of SIU control mechanis issuance, including a list of control mechanism issuance an expiration dates for each SIU.

(3) Sampling and Inspection - a summary of the number and type o inspections and samplings at each SIU by the permittee, including list of SIUs either not sampled or not inspected, and the reaso that the sampling and/or inspections was not conducted.

(4) Industrial user compliance and POTW enforcement - a summary o the number and type of violations of pretreatment standards an requirements, local limits, and other requirements of the approve pretreatment program by SIUs, and the actions taken by the permitte to obtain compliance, including civil penalty assessments an actions for injunctive relief. The report shall state whether eac SIU was in significant noncompliance, as that term is defined in 4 CFR 403.8 (f) (2) (viii).

(5) Summary of POTW operations - any known interference, pa through, upsets, or permit violations experienced at the POTW wh is known or suspected to be attributed to IUs, and actions taker alleviate said events. Sampling and analysis conducted in accorda with d. above, as well as any other sampling and analysis conduc during the reporting period of treatment plant influ effluent, and sludge for toxic pollutants shall be included.

(6) Pretreatment program changes - a summary of any changes to approved program and the date of submission to EPA.

g. Pretreatment program changes - EPA reserves the right to require permittee to institute changes to its approved pretreatment program i manner consistent with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 403 for reasons including following:

(1) the program does not comply with federal law and regulation and/or the conditions of this permit.

(2) problems such as interference, pass-through, and/or slu contamination develop and/or continue.

(3) Federal, State, or local requirements change.

4. STANDARD SLUDGE CONDITIONS

a. The permittee shall comply with all existing federal and state l and regulations that apply to sewage sludge use and dispo practices including 40 CFR 503 and 40 CFR 258 which are her incorporated as part of the permit by reference, and the Cl Water Act (CWA) Section 405(d) technical standards.

If an applicable management practice or numerical limitat for pollutants in sewage sludge more stringent than existing fede and state regulations is promulgated under Section 405(d) of CWA, this permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued t conform to the promulgated regulations.

b. The permittee shall give prior notice to the Director of change(s) planned in the permittee's sludge use or dispo practice.

c. A change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practice i cause for modification of the permit. It is a cause for revocat and reissuance of the permit if the permittee requests or agre

The permittee shall submit an annual sludge report containing information required in 40 CFR 503 by February 19 each year. The rep shall cover the previous calendar year. The sludge report shall submitted to:

U.S. EPA, Region III
Water Protection Division
Office of Comp. and Enf. (3WP30)
841 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107

D. C. Government
DCRA, Envir. Regulation Adm.
2100 Martin Luther King. Jr. Ave.
Washington DC 20032

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

If required pursuant to Part II.C.4.b. of the permit, the permittee sh conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) or a chronic mixing z study.

Task Deadline

a) Take all reasonable measures necessary within 24 hours immediately reduce toxicity, where source is known.

b) Where source of toxicity is known, within 30 days submit a p and schedule to eliminate or otherwise control such toxici

c) Where source of toxicity is unknown and toxicity cannot immediately controlled through operational changes submit a T study plan detailing the toxicity reduction procedures to employed and/or a plan for conducting a chronic mixing z study within 45 days. Guidance for a TRE is contained in EP Toxicity Identification Evaluation Manuals, EPA/600/6-91/0 EPA/600/6-91/005, EPA/600/3-88/035, EPA/600/3-88/0 EPA/600/2-88/062.

d) Initiate TRE and/or chronic mixing zone study within 85 da Submit schedule for TRE/chronic mixing zone study.

e) Submit progress reports on TRE and/or chronic mixing zone st with Discharge Monitoring Reports.

f) Submit results of TRE and/or chronic mixing zone study according to EPA approved schedule.

g) If TRE is performed, complete the TRE and implement correct measures according to schedule approved by EPA.

6. Chlorination/Dechlorination

a. The permittee shall report chlorine dosage (on a pound bas per discharge event on Outfall 001. Dosage figures shall submitted with the Discharge Monitoring Report for the month the discharge event.

b. The concentration of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) in the fi effluent after dechlorination shall not exceed non-detectab The permittee is required to achieve non-detectable for TRC measured by 0.10 mg/l.

When the TRC concentration in the final effluent results ir detectable measurement (above 0.10 mg/l) the permittee shall t immediate steps to achieve a non-detectable concentration.

The permittee shall resample TRC within one hour after the origi grab sample measurement. If this grab sample shows a non-detecta amount as measured by 0.10 mg/l or less then the original sample shall considered in compliance. If this grab sample shows a detectable amou above 0.10 mg/l, than the permittee shall retest in the second hour af the original non-compliance. If this grab sample in the second h after the original non-compliance shows a non-detectable amount measured by 0.10 mg/l or less, then the original sample shall considered in compliance, but if the grab sample is above 0.10 mg/l t it will be considered a violation and recorded on the DMR. E subsequent hourly sample above 0.10 mg/l shall be enumerated on the until the effluent returns to compliance.

Whenever there is an initial detectable TRC concentration, subsequent sampling results shall be tabulated and reported with Discharge Monitoring Reports and the time required to achieve the TRC 0.10 mg/l. The analytical method used and the detection limit for e sample should be included on the data tabulation.

For purposes of reporting on the DMR form, non-detectable resu shall be reported as zero, For a violation(s) of the limit, the maxi chlorine residual for the month and the total number of excursions that month should be recorded in the appropriate column on the DMR fo The permittee shall operate the dechlorination facilities in a man which will ensure continuous compliance with the TRC non-detecta limit.

All analytical testing for TRC shall be in accordance with 40 Part 136, Amperometric Tritration or DPD Ferrous Tritrimetric Method.

7. Mercury - Outfall 002

a. Within 90 days of the effective date of this perm modification the permittee shall submit a plan to perfo annual fish tissue analysis for mercury in the receivi stream. The permittee shall obtain the necessary fi collection permit from DCRA prior to collecting the specimen

b. Within 90 days of the effective date of this perm modification the permittee shall complete an industrial was survey to identify any sources of mercury that could generated through an industrial wastewater discharge. industrial monitoring plan shall be submitted to EPA and DC for review; the plan should address incinerators and foss fuel generating plants.
Coordination with the pretreatment program should also be included.

8. Compliance Schedules for Capacity Increase and Improvements Instantaneous Flow Control/Treatment Facilities

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the instantaneou flow/treatment requirements in Part I.C. as specified in this permit accordance with the following schedule:

NLT= No Later Than
DEADLINE

a. Place facilities (projects -items 3, 4 below) in operation (to degree needed to handle 740 mgd as specified in Part I.C., note 1 on p.13) NLT April 1, 1997

b. Report completion of each project within 14 days of completion

c. Achieve compliance with instantaneous flow/treatment requirements (as set forth in Part I.C., Note 1, on page 13) accordance with the schedule in the Approved Control and Operational Pla for Instantaneous Flow Treatment Facilities.
CAPACITY INCREASE PROJECTS

(3) Project No. 3, Improvements to Secondary Treatment Facilitie (ISTF)

(4) Project No. 4, Improvements to Effluent Aeration Channels ar Filter Influent Pumps (IEAC and IFIP)

Instantaneous Flow Control/Treatment Facilities

The permittee shall prepare a Control and Operational Plan Study for th instantaneous flow control/treatment facilities. The study shal include:

a. A review of existing facilities and controls.

b. An assessment of improvements in such controls and facilitie required to achieve treatment to the degree specified fc instantaneous flow/treatment under Part I.C. Note (1) of thi Permit.

c. A recommended improvements program.

d. A recommended operational plan to be employed unde instantaneous flow/treatment conditions after completion o improvements. The operational plan shall be designed to mee permit compliance.

e. A schedule for the improvements and implementation of th operational control plan.

Approved recommendations and schedule shall become a part of this permit and, if necessary, subsequent permits. The study, improvement an implementation program shall be completed in accordance with the schedul as follows:

	REQUIREMENT	DEADLINE
1.	Submit a Plan of Study to EPA Region III	10/5/95
2.	Submit a final report on Control and Operational Plan for Excess Flow Treatment Facilities US EPA Region III	9/25/96
3.	Initiate the program for recommended improvements and other requirements for Excess Flow Treatment Facilities	Upon Approval

4. Submit Progress Reports	Every 6 months after the effective date of permit amendment 2 and until completic of the schedule in the approve Control and Operational Plan.

Notes to Schedule

No later than 14 calendar days following a date identified in the abov schedule or the schedule in the approved "control and Operational Plan the permittee shall submit to EPA Region III, either a report o progress, or in the case of specific actions being required by identifie dates, a written notice of compliance or noncompliance. In that late case, the notice shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedia action taken, and the probability of meeting the next schedule requirement.

9. Total Nitrogen

The District of Columbia, as a signatory to the 1987 Chesapeake Ba Agreement and the 1992 Amendments to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement supports the goal of reducing nutrients to the mainstem of the Chesapeak Bay by 40 percent by the year 2000. As part of its support of the Chesapeake Bay nutrient reduction goal, the District of Columbia shall pilot test a Biological Nutrient Reduction Process at the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant consistent with the January 23, 1995 Consent Decree between the United States and the District of Columbia.